

# PLA

four miles; and indeed else the motion of the earth would make the sea rise so high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereof.

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face  
Rul'd like a wand'ring planet over me,  
And could it not inforce them to relent.

And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse  
Then suffer'd.

There are seven planets or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven.

PLANETARY. *adj.* [planétaire, Fr. from planet.]  
1. Pertaining to the planets.  
Their planetary motions and aspects.  
To marble and to brass, such features give,  
Describe the stars and planetary way,  
And trace the footsteps of eternal day.

2. Under the denomination of any particular planet.  
Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,  
That watch'd the moon and planetary hour,  
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind  
Had alter'd.

I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and, I think,  
I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way  
facetious.

3. Produced by the planets.  
Here's gold, go on;  
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-vied city hang his poison  
In the sick air.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and  
stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of pla-  
netary influence.

4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.  
We behold bright planetary Jove,  
Sublime in air through his wide province move;  
Four second planets his dominion own,  
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon.

PLANETICAL. *adj.* [from planet.] Pertaining to planets.  
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PLANETSTRUCK. *adj.* [planet and strike.] Blasted; sidere  
affatus.  
Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,  
Since I saw you, I have been planetstruck;  
A beauty, and so rare, I did desire.

PLANIFOLIOLUS. *adj.* [planus and folium, Lat.] Flowers are  
so called, when made up of plain leaves, set together in cir-  
cular rows round the center, whose face is usually uneven,  
rough and jagged.

PLANIMETRICAL. *adj.* [from planimetry.] Pertaining to the  
measurement of plane surfaces.

PLANIMETRY. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and μέτρον; planimetrie,  
Fr.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANIPETALOUS. *adj.* [planus, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-  
leaved, as when the small flowers are hollow only at the bot-  
tom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.

TO PLANISH. *v. a.* [from plane.] To polish; to smoothe.  
A word used by manufacturers.

PLANISPHERE. *n. f.* [planus, Lat. and sphaera.] A sphere pro-  
jected on a plane; a map of one or both hemispheres.

PLANK. *n. f.* [planche, Fr.] A thick strong board.  
They gazed on their ships, seeing them so great, and con-  
fisting of divers planks.

The doors of plank were; their clove exquisite,  
Kept with a double key.

The smoothed plank new rub'd with balm.

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a  
plank of six inches.

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Be warn'd to shun the watry way,  
For late I saw adrift disjointed planks,  
And empty tombs erected on the banks.

TO PLANK. *v. a.* [from plank.] To cover or lay with  
planks.  
If you do but plank the ground over, it will breed salt-  
petre.

A fleet of monstrous height appear'd;  
The sides were plank'd with pine.

PLANCONICAL. *adj.* [planus and conus.] Level on one side  
and conical on others.

Some few are planoconvex, whose superficies is in part level  
between both ends.

PLANOCONVEX. *n. f.* [planus and convexus.] Flat on the one  
side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a planoconvex for a four-  
teen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for  
one of about fifty feet.

PLANT. *n. f.* [planta, Fr. planta, Latin.]  
1. Any thing produced from seed; any vegetable production.

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What comes under this denomination, Ray has distributed  
under twenty-seven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect plants,  
which do either totally want both flower and seed, or else  
seem to do so. 2. Plants producing either no flower at all,  
or an imperfect one, whose seed is so small as not to be dis-  
cernible by the naked eye. 3. Those whose seeds are not so  
small, as singly to be invisible, but yet have an imperfect or  
staminate flower; i. e. such a one, as is without the petals,  
having only the stamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as  
have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or  
milk when their stalks are cut off or their branches broken  
off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a discous figure,  
the seed pappus, or winged with down, but emit no milk.  
6. The herbæ capitatae, or such whose flower is composed  
of many small, long, filituous or hollow flowers gathered round  
together in a round button or head, which is usually covered  
with a squamous or scaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves  
entire and undivided into jaggs. 8. The corymbiferous plants,  
which have a compound discous flower, but the seeds have no  
down adhering to them. 9. Plants with a perfect flower,  
and having only one single seed belonging to each single  
flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or bristly seeds. 11.  
The umbelliferous plants, which have a pentapetalous  
flower, and belonging to each single flower are two seeds,  
lying naked and joining together; they are called umbellife-  
rous, because the plants, with its branches and flowers, hath  
an head like a lady's umbrella; [1.] Such as have a broad flat  
seed almost of the figure of a leaf, which are encompassed  
round about with something like leaves. [2.] Such as have  
a longish seed, swelling out in the middle, and larger than  
the former. [3.] Such as have a shorter seed. [4.] Such as  
have a tubercle root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channe-  
lated or striated seed. 12. The stellate plants, which are so  
called, because their leaves grow on their stalks at certain in-  
tervals or distances in the form of a radiant star: their flowers  
are really monopetalous, divided into four segments, which  
look like so many petals; and each flower is succeeded by  
two seeds at the bottom of it. 13. The asperifolia, or rough  
leaved plants: they have their leaves placed alternately, or  
in no certain order on their stalks; they have a monopetalous  
flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every  
flower there succeed usually four seeds. 14. The suffrutices,  
or verticillate plants; their leaves grow by pairs on their stalks,  
one leaf right against another; their leaf is monopetalous,  
and usually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked  
seeds, more than four, succeeding their flowers, which there-  
fore they call polypermae plantæ femine nudo; by naked  
seeds, they mean such as are not included in any feed pod.  
16. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries. 17. Multi-  
filiquous, or corniculate plants, or such as have, after each  
flower, many distinct, long, slender, and many times crooked  
cafes or filiquæ, in which their seed is contained, and which,  
when they are ripe, open themselves and let the seeds drop  
out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uni-  
form or difform, and after each flower a peculiar feed-cate  
containing the seed, and this often divided into many di-  
stinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous  
flower, but bear these seeds in oblong filiquous cafes. 20.  
Vasculiferous plants, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often  
anomalous. 21. Leguminous plants, or such as bear pulses,  
with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vasculiferous plants, with  
a pentapetalous flower; these have, besides the common ca-  
lix, a peculiar cafe containing their seed, and their flower  
consisting of five leaves. 23. Plants with a true bulbous  
root, which consists but of one round ball or head, out of  
whose lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth:  
the plants of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have  
no foot stalk, and are long and slender: the seed vessels are  
divided into three partitions: their flower is hexapetalous.  
24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form:  
these emit, at first coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves,  
flowers and roots resemble the true bulbous plant. 25. Cul-  
miferous plants, with a grassy leaf, are such as have a smooth  
hollow-jointed stalk, with one sharp-pointed leaf at each joint,  
encompassing the stalk, and set out without any foot stalk: their  
seed is contained within a chaffy hulk. 26. Plants with a  
grassy leaf, but not culmiferous, with an imperfect or stami-  
nate flower. 27. Plants whose place of growth is uncertain  
and various, chiefly water plants.

Butchers and villains,  
How sweet a plant have you untimely crop.

Between the vegetable and sensitive province there are plant-  
animals and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that  
seem to participate of both.

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of  
sense; wherewith some of those productions, which we call  
plant-animals, are endowed.

It continues to be the same plant, as long as it partakes of  
the same life, though that life be communicated to new par-  
ticles of matter, vitally united to the living plant, in a like  
continued organization, conformable to that sort of plants.

Once

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Once I was skill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,  
And ev'ry plant that drinks the morning dew.

A sapling.  
A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with  
carving Rosalind on their barks.

Take a plant of stubborn oak,  
And labour him with many a stubborn stroke.

[Planta, Lat.] The sole of the foot.

TO PLANT. *v. a.* [planta, Lat. planter, Fr.]  
1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to set; to cultivate.  
Plant not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of  
the Lord.

2. To procreate; to generate.  
The honour'd gods the chairs of justice  
Supply with worthy men, plant love amongst you.

It engenders cholera, planteth anger;  
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,  
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh.

3. To place; to fix.  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words.

In this hour,  
I will advise you where to plant yourselves.  
The mind through all her powers  
Irradiate, there plant eyes.

When Turnus had assembled all his pow'rs,  
His standard planted on Laurentum's tow'rs;  
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare  
To join th' allies.

4. To settle; to establish: as, to plant a colony.  
If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them  
with trifles and jingles, but use them justly.  
Create, and therein plant a generation.  
To the planting of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed  
with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated,  
and the new colonies planted.

5. To fill or adorn with something planted: as, he planted the  
garden or the country.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
In all let nature never be forgot.

6. To direct properly: as, to plant a cannon.

PLANTAGE. *n. f.* [plantago, Lat.] An herb.  
Truth, tir'd with iteration,  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.

PLANTAIN. *n. f.* [plantain, Fr. plantago, Lat.]  
1. An herb.  
The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider,  
as is ordinarily believ'd, has recourse to the plantain leaf.

The most common simples are mugwort, plantain and  
horsetail.

2. A tree in the West Indies, which bears an excellent fruit.  
I long my careless limbs to lay  
Under the plantain's shade.

PLANTAL. *adj.* [from plant.] Pertaining to plants.  
There's but little similitude betwixt a torrens humidity and  
plantal germinations.

PLANTATION. *n. f.* [plantatio, from planto, Latin.]  
1. The act or practice of planting.  
2. The place planted.  
As wine are to gardens and orderly plantations, so are tu-  
mults to parliaments.

Some peasants  
Of the same soil their nursery prepare,  
With that of their plantation; left the tree  
Translated should not with the soil agree.

Whole rising forests, not for pride or show,  
But future buildings, future navies grow:  
Let his plantations stretch from down to down,  
First shade a country, and then raise a town.

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by  
Calliope in the midst of a plantation of laurel.

3. A colony.  
Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the prin-  
cipal thing, that hath been the destruction of most plantations,  
hath been the bafe and hasty drawing of profit in the first  
years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand  
with the good of the plantation.

4. Introduction; establishment.  
Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after posses-  
sion here, from the first plantation of christianity in this  
island.

PLANTED. *adj.* [from plant.] This word seems in Shakespeare  
to signify, settled; well grounded.

Our court is haunted  
With a refined traveller of Spain;  
A man in all the world's new fashion planted,  
That hath a mint of phrases in his brain.

PLANTER. *n. f.* [planteur, Fr. from plant.]  
1. One who sows, sets or cultivates; cultivator.  
There stood Sabinus, planter of the vines,  
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines.

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What do thy vines avail,  
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows  
The planters, with their harvest immature?

That product only which our passions bear,  
Eludes the planter's miserable care.

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.  
A planter in the West Indies might muster up, and lead  
all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute  
dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam.

He to Jamaica seems transported,  
Alone, and by no planter courted.

3. One who disseminates or introduces.  
Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first  
planters of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have  
been rejected by those churches which they had formed.

PLASH. *n. f.* [plafche, Dutch; platz, Danish.]  
1. A small lake of water or puddle.  
He leaves  
A shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,  
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst.

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many  
plashes, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be  
done.

I understand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches  
and standing plashes we behold millions.

With filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,  
Fall'n in the plash his wickedness had laid.

2. [From the verb to plash.] Branch partly cut off and bound  
to other branches.  
In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and  
too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and  
leaves the plashes without nourishment.

TO PLASH. *v. a.* [plaffer, Fr.] To interweave branches.  
Plant and plash quicklets.

PLASHY. *adj.* [from plash.] Watry; filled with puddles.  
Near stood a mill in low and plashy ground.

PLASM. *n. f.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any  
thing is cast or formed.  
The shells served as plasms or moulds to this sand, which,  
when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its ineffectual  
shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell.

PLASTER. *n. f.* [plastre, Fr. from πλαστω.]  
1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such  
as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are over-  
laid or figures cast.  
In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and  
wrote upon the plaster of the wall.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,  
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung.

Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked plaster or  
waincot.

2. [Emplastrum, Lat. in English, formerly emplaster.] A glu-  
tinous or adhesive falve.  
Seeing the fore is whole, why retain we the plaster?

You rub the fore,  
When you should bring the plaster.

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise, if  
incorporated with plasters, as we have made trial.

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or re-  
pelling the humours.

TO PLASTER. *v. a.* [plasterer, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To overlay as with plaster.  
Boils and plagues  
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another  
Against the wind a mile.

The harlot's cheek beautied with plastering art.

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a  
fair plastering on the wall.

With a cement of flour, whites of eggs and stone pow-  
dered, piscina mirabilis is said to have the walls plastered.

Plaster the chinky hives with clay.

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives  
not much more impression, than if you wrote with your  
finger on a plaster'd wall.

2. To cover with a medicated plaster.

PLASTERER. *n. f.* [plasterer, Fr. from plaster.]  
1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.  
Thy father was a plasterer,  
And thou thyself a shearmen.

2. One who forms figures in plaster.  
The plasterer makes his figures by addition, and the carver  
by subtraction.

PLASTICK. *adj.* [πλαστικός.] Having the power to give form.  
Benign creator! let thy plastick hand  
Dispose its own effect.

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said  
formed metals, nor other plastick virtue concerned in shaping  
them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the  
particles.